

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

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ABORIGINES OF AMERICA.

There has been, & still is, great diversity of opinion on the subject of the aborigines of this country. The origin of every nation is buried in the gloom of obscurity, or amid the wilds of unsatisfactory conjecture. History is lost in fable, & oral tradition only serves to bewilder and confound. Involved, as this subject must be, in inexplicable difficulty and embarrassment, we are left only to the guidance of wild, and sometimes irrational conjecture, without a solitary fact to conduct us through the labyrinth in which we wander. Lord Kaines and Voltaire, with a view, perhaps, to get rid of these difficulties, have boldly asserted, that every nation has had an Adam and Eve of its own, from whom its inhabitants have descended, and who may have been created at a period coeval with our first parents in the bowers of Paradise. But many who are disposed to adhere tenaciously to every letter of the sacred volume, regard this hypothesis as visionary and irreligious, and labour to account for that variety of complexion, and that diversity of manners, customs, and habits, which exist among the original natives of the four quarters of the earth, on philosophical principles. They have been industrious in collecting facts to convince mankind, that this continent was peopled by the natives of the old world, who, in process of time, very naturally lost every vestige of their former complexion, and every trace of their former origin. To a union which, it is said, once existed between the Asiatic and American continents, and which thus afforded an easy passage to such as felt inclined to emigrate, they ascribe the first peopling of this continent. It was stated, says Buffon, in a paper of St. Petersburg, that M. Stoller had discovered, beyond Kamtschatka, one of the North-American islands, and that he had demonstrated that he could go there from Russia by a short passage. Some Jesuits and other missionaries have also pretended that they have recognized in Tartary some savages whom they had previously catechised in America; which would induce a supposition that the strait was very small indeed: and P. Charlevoix, in his "Histoire de la nouvelle France," asserts, that this pass is nothing more than a bay, around which one may pass by land from Asia to America. These assertions, however, require confirmation, and the mind must yet wander in uncertainty and doubt. But should we grant

that the Asiatics found their way to this country through this strait, another difficulty will arise, much less easy of solution. Why are the original natives of America invariably possessed of a complexion different from that of the natives of other the nations. Buffon* has, indeed, ascribed this to influence of climate, and Smith,† an American author, to that and other causes. We do not pretend to give an opinion, but we would barely suggest, whether the most sultry climate will ever convert the transparent white of Europe into the glossy black of Africa, and why the natives of America, under the same parallel of latitude with those of Europe, should still preserve the same dingy complexion. The prodigious difference in language, manners, customs, &c. from those from whom they are supposed to have derived their origin, and even among themselves, is another subject that has not yet been, and in all probability never will be, satisfactorily explained. In addition to those who have endeavoured to prove that the new was peopled by the natives of the old world, there are some who assert that the ancients were acquainted with it; and in corroboration of this hypothesis, adduce what they term facts, which we do not think it necessary to recapitulate.—Others again assert, that America was discovered long before the existence of Columbus, and quote the authority of Martyr, the first Abbot of Jamaica, who states that a colony of negroes was discovered at Quarigua, in the gulph of Darien, and of Columbus himself, who states that he found the stern post of a ship lying on the shore at Guadaloupe. These facts, if incontrovertible, would prove that the vessels of the old world might, after getting within the influence of the trade-winds, have been blown upon some of the West-India Islands; but it furnishes no evidence of its ever having been known in those countries to which they belonged. Another class, still more extraordinary, have arisen, who boldly declare that America was discovered many centuries prior to its discovery by Columbus, by Madoc, the son of Owen Guyneth, a Welch king. As this has been recently revived and insisted upon in a letter lately published in the New-York Evening Post, which we have inserted below, we shall, to gratify the curiosity of our readers, give the account of the voyage of Madoc, in the language of the compiler, Richard Hakluyt, published among other very miraculous things, in 1589.

* Buffon—*Histoire Naturelle*.

† Smith on the causes of the variety in the human complexion, etc.

“ The voyage of Madoc the sonne of Owen Guyneth Prince of Northwales, to the West Indies, in the yeere 1170: taken out of the historie of Wales, lately published by David Powel Doctor of Diuinitie.

“ After the death of Owen Guyneth, his sonnes fell at debate who should inherit after him: for the eldest sonne borne in matrimony, Edward or Iorwerth Drwydion, was counted unmeet to govern, because of the maime upon his face: and Powell that took upon him all the rule was a base sonne, begotten upon an Irish woman. Therefore David gathered all the power he could, and came against Powell, and fighting with him, slew him, and afterward enjoyed quietly the whole land of North Wales, until his brother Iorwerths sonne came to age, Madoc another of Owen Guyneth his sonnes left the land in contention between his brethren, and prepared certaine ships, with men and munition, and sought adventures by seas, sailings west, and leading the coast of Ireland so farre north, that he came to a land unknownen, where he saw many strange things.

This land must needs be some part of that countrey of which the Spanyards affirme themselves to be the first finders since Hannoes time. For by reason, and order of Cosmographic, this land to the which Madoc came must needs be some part of Noua Hispania, or Florida. Whereupon it is manifest that that country was long before by Britaine discovered, afore either Columbus or Americus Vespatius led any Spanyards thither. Of the voyage and returne of this Madoc there be many fables fained, as the common people do use in distance of place and length of time rather to ogment than to diminish, but sure it is there he was. And after he had returned home, and declared the pleasant and fruitful countreyes that he had seen without inhabitants, and upon the contrary part, for what barren and wilde ground his brethren and nephues did murther one another, he prepared a number of ships, and got with him such men and women as were desirous to live in quietnesse, and taking leave of his friends, tooke his journey thitherward againe. Therefore it is to be presupposed, that he and his people inhabited parte of those countreyes: for it appeareth by Francis Lopez de Gomara, that in Acuzamil and other places the people honoured the crosse. Whereby it may be gathered that Christians had been there before the comming of Spanyards. But because this people were not many, they followed the maners of the land they came unto, and used the language they found there.

“ This Madoc arriving in that western country, unto the which he came in the yeere 1170 left most of his people there, and returned back for more of his owne nation, acquaintance and friends, to inhabit that fayre and large countrey, went thither again with ten saies, as I find noted Gutyn Owen. I am of opinion that the land whereunto he came was some part of Mexico. The causes which make me to thinke so be these

“ 1. The common people of the inhabitants of that country, which affirme that theyr rulers descended from a strange nation that came thither from a farre countrey. Which thing is confessed by Mutezuma king of that country, in an oration made for quieting of his people, at his submission to the king of Castile, Hernando Cortes being

then present, which is laid downe in the Spanish chronicles of the conquest of the West Indies.

“ 2. The British wordes, and names of places used in that countrey, even to this day, doe argue the same, as when they talke together, they use this word gwrando, which is hearken or listen. Also they have a certain bird with a white head, which they call penguin, that is white head, but the island of Corroeso, the riuere Guyndor, and the white rock of Pengwyn, which he aff British or Welsh words, do manifestly shew that it was that countrey which Madoc and his people inhabited.”

It will perhaps be recollecteth, that until Messrs. Clark and Lewis undertook to trace the source of the Missouri, it was generally believed that a nation of *white Indians* inhabited its borders, who were supposed to be the descendants of those Welshmen alluded to above. But their expedition has dissipated the delusion, and not a trace was to be found of the existence of such a people.

*Purchas says, “ But if any be desirous to believe that this Madoc peopled the continent or islands of America rather than the Terceras or some of the African islands, I will not hinder, nor will I runne too much out of compasse in pleading for the compasse as *which only* can direct in such spacious seas. Yet of this opinion is that learned and judicious author Josephus Acosta, who largely and learnedly contendeth that they came not there purposely, if they came by sea; but by distress of weather, and yet finds no less difficultie (that way) in the transporting beasts, especially wild and unprofitable beasts, which is not likely they would take into shipp with them, much less convey them over so huge an ocean.” It would then appear that Purchass himself believed this voyage of the Welshman to be entirely fabulous, or that if he did sail at all, he must have gone to some parts of the world which had formerly been discovered. “ This however,” says the same author,* is thought by Dr. Powell and Mr. Humphry Lluyd to have been the continent of the new world, confirmed herein by the speech of Montezuma, professing his progenitors to be strangers, and by the use of certain Welch words which David Ingram observed in his travell thro’ those parts. Howsoever; it is certaine that the prints of this British expedition are in manner worne out and *no sign thereof was found by the Spaniards.*” So much for the Welsh discovery. But another class have arisen, still more extraordinary, who have endeavoured to prove that the American is, in fact, the oldest continent, and has consequently peopled Europe

* Purchass’s Pilgrimage, p. 506—a work extremely rare and valuable.

and the other quarters of the world.* Among these are Dr. S. Mitchell and the British fabulist, Ash. Their theories may be ingenious, but they are not solid. They may afford room for speculation, but they are not calculated to produce conviction or certainty. With this brief and rapid outline of the various opinions entertained at different periods on the subject of the aboriginal natives of this country, we shall conclude.

"To the Editor of the New-York Evening Post.

"LONDON, 21st Feb. 1816.

"SIR—If the following account of the discovery of America, by the ancient British, at a very early period should appear sufficiently interesting, the insertion of a few paragraphs in your truly useful, valuable and respectable paper, will greatly oblige many of your friends on this side of the water, who will be happy to give publicity in any of their papers, to such remarks as you may be pleased to express.

"It appears from the very many quotations from various publications, which have been selected by the best British antiquaries, both ancient and modern, that Prince Madoc Ap Owen Guyneth, a Welsh Prince, discovered America, in the year 1170—three hundred and twenty-two years before the first voyage made by Columbus; and the same prince planted a colony on the west side of the Mississippi, the descendants of whom are said to subsist in or near the same place by above a hundred creditable authors, who have particularly expressed it: and the fact is recognized in an ancient Welch poetry, which existed long before the first voyage was performed by Columbus. The last writers on this subject are Dr. Williams, Rector of Sydenham, who has issued two publications, and the Rev. George Burder, A. M. late of Coventry, who has issued one—all of which are replete with interesting intelligence on this point. These three books have been perused by Richard Mackay, chief mate of the *Maria*, capt. Miller, bound to New-York.

"For further proof, please to look into James Howell's Letters; vol. 2, p. 71, concerning the ancient Britons, and you will find that Madoc Ap Owen, prince of Wales, made two voyages to America at the time before mentioned. See also the 3d vol. of the Voyages of the English nation, by Richard Hugluys, student of Christ Church, Oxford, p. 1. Also, Pagett's Christianography, p. 47. Also, third and last vols. of the Turkish Spy, p. 202. Also, Purchass' Pilgrimage, vol. 8, p. 899. Also, Broughton, who says that the faith of Christ was preached in America by some of our first prelates, who preached in Britain. Also, George Abbott, Lord Archbishop, of Canterbury's History of the world, p. 255—56—57, who informs us that king Arthur had some knowledge of America, and that a prince of Wales first found it out. See also the Welsh Cambria, written by David Powell and Sir John Price Knight, p. 225, translated into English by Humphrey Lloyd, gentleman, where you will find the reasons which induced the Prince Madoc Ap Owen Guyneth to travel. See also Sir Walter Raleigh's History of the world; Sir Thomas Herbert's Travels into Persia, p. 355;

* Dr. Mitchell's letter to De Witt Clinton. Ash's Travels—Jefferson—Loftau, &c.

Mona Antigua, by Henry Rowlands, p. 177. Also, the Archeologia, by Edward Lloyd.

"The character and abilities of some of these authors are respectfully mentioned in Guthrie's Geography, p. 295."

DRAMA.

Communicated for the National Register.

It is to be regretted that the American drama is so little attended to. There is, perhaps, no country that affords so fine a field as this for the exercise of dramatic talent. The freedom of our political institutions, the variety and diversity of character which is to be found in the United States, and the unrestrained liberty of speech, which tends to develop all the peculiarities and eccentricities of our nature, must afford an unbounded field for the exertions of the dramatic muse. The prejudices, however, which exist against the productions of our domestic authors, and the rage for every thing European, will have a tendency to retard the exertions of American genius; & while it reflects on the patriotism of our citizens, contributes, in no small degree, to check the growth of our literature. Several efforts have been made to overcome these absurd and deleterious prejudices; but they have been ineffectual. The stage, that source of refined and rational amusement, has been resorted to by a very few American writers, who have furnished dramatic pieces more with a view to their own amusement and to excite a national taste, calculated to overcome the prejudices already mentioned, than for any purpose of pecuniary emolument. Among these are Messrs. Barker, Ingersoll, Waterston, &c. who have furnished dramatic pieces for the stage, and who have already almost outlived their reputation. The former of these gentlemen, who has perhaps justly been denominated the American dramatist, from his having devoted more of his leisure to the stage than any other American, has produced some pieces of considerable merit, and much superior to many of the European dramas that have been received in this country with great *eclat*. The last of his dramatic productions is *Marmion*, the plot of which is borrowed from Scott's poem of that name; and this, with all its intrinsic merit, to the disgrace of the country, he was obliged to get the managers to announce as a European production, and as such, was, of course, received with great applause and approbation. Such are the shifts to which American writers, however laudible and patriotic their motives may be, are compelled to resort to preserve their productions from silent neglect, or instant damnation. But there are other difficulties which an American writer for the stage has to encounter, of a more unyielding character. The stage

is closed against our domestic dramas, and it is not without much difficulty the managers can be at all prevailed upon to bring them out. If, however, the writer is even so fortunate as to obtain the consent of our anglo-American managers to bring his piece on the stage, he is obliged to submit to their dictatorial arrogance, or royal pruning knife, with which they disfigure and mutilate the finest sentiments and best diction of his play. I understand that the most patriotic sentiments of Mr. Waterson's *Battle of Orleans*, which was performed in this city last summer, the manager struck out, because they were quite too American for the palates of English players; and the prologue, written by Mr. Colvin, Mrs. Entwistle refused to speak, because it bore too hard on her country. If these are facts, and I have no reason to doubt them, it will be a long time before the American drama will be able to succeed. For however excellent they may be in plot, in sentiment, and in manners, it will not be possible to overcome immediately the torrent of prejudice and the current of difficulties they have to encounter. The American dramatist who writes for his own amusement, or with a view to add to the literary reputation of his country, for he never receives any pecuniary emolument, will certainly not submit to the exclusion of the finest sentiments of his play, merely because they are patriotic; and will not stoop to beg an English player (and we have scarcely any that is not) to spare his piece, and gratify the feelings of his audience by the repetition of those sentiments that are dear to every lover of his country. The feelings of these anglo-American managers must, indeed, be very delicate, that can induce them to insult an American audience by the expression of the most monarchical, British and royal sentiments, while they positively refuse to utter those of an American character, because, forsooth, though it would gratify their audience, it would offend their sensibility. These are some of the difficulties the American writer has to encounter, and until they can be removed there is but little probability of acquiring any thing like dramatic reputation. To effect this object, so desirable in its nature—this slavish *dependence* on foreign literary supplies, which is so extensively felt in this country, must be destroyed, and the stage, now closed, must be entirely free to the dramatic productions of the American muse. We have been long enough a nation to produce dramatists, and I presume no one will say there is a deficiency of genius. Let us strive then to overcome this melancholy apathy, and remove those numerous difficulties I have enumerated as retard-

ing the progress of the American drama, and paralyzing the exertions of American genius.

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For the National Register.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL.

Description of the County of Brunswick, in North-Carolina.

The settlement of this county was coeval with that of the State. Until a few years since, it lay entirely on the west side of Cape Fear river; but by a late act of the legislature, Cape Island, which lies south-eastwardly across the mouth of the river four miles, was taken from New Hanover and added to Brunswick county. It is bounded on the north by New Inlet, on the east, south, and south-east by the Atlantic ocean and Cape Fear river, on the south-west by the Atlantic ocean, including a line of sea-coast, thirty miles in extent; on the north-west by Bladen and Columbus counties, and westerly by the line of South-Carolina. The face of the country is generally low and level, and the soil sandy, with a growth of pine trees, interspersed with cypress swamps and open savannahs. The candle berry myrtle grows spontaneously in the woods and on the high lands. An indigenous herb, called *gravel weed*, flourishes in the cultivated fields, after being laid waste, the tea of which is said to give relief in nephritic complaints. An extensive dismal, called the green swamp, lies in the interior, and is the source of several navigable creeks, viz. Livingston and Town creeks, which empty into Cape Fear river, the first above and the other below the town of Wilmington; and the river called Lockwood's Folly, which passes through the middle of the county, and enters the sea twelve miles west of Cape Fear river. Agriculture has made but slow progress in this county. The body of high lands, being too poor to repay the husbandman for his labour. Rice is produced in considerable quantity on the tide swamps of the river Cape Fear, and its lower creeks and branches, and is annually exported from Wilmington. Vineyards and peach orchards might be cultivated to advantage. Pine timber and lumber are always had in plenty, and tar and turpentine are furnished in considerable quantities. Shingles of an inferior quality are made from the large cypress trees, that abound in swamps, and millions are shipped, every winter, to the West-Indies.

Cattle and hogs run wild in the woods; the former are supported in the summer by wild grass, and in the winter by cane rods in swamps; the latter feed in summer on fruits & vegetables, in

autumn on acorns, and in winter on the roots and herbs of swamps. Neither of them ever consume the hay or corn of a farm, until they are intended to be butchered, and then a small quantity of corn or potatoes are given to the hogs. Some saw mills have been erected, which saw boards and scantling. Ship building was formerly attended to in this county along the shores of the river. The timber was obtained from Cape Island; but the effects of the late war put a stop to this business, which has not since been revived. Sweet potatoes are raised plentifully, and small quantities of Indian corn and peas. Cotton has been attempted in a small way. Public roads are kept in tolerable order, passing to and from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Smithville, and through the counties of New Hanover, Bladen, and Columbus, and from George Town and Charleston, in South-Carolina. There are also a few toll-bridges in the county, of small dimensions. A causeway, two miles long, and of commodious breadth, opens a view from Wilmington, across Eagle Island, to the high land of this county. A ditch on each side admits the passage of small boats at high water. Two ferries and a small bridge facilitate the passage of travellers over the causeway, which extends quite across Eagle Island. This swampy island is bordered by the tide of fresh water, and abounds with cypress in all places where it is not cultivated with fields of rice. The principal streams of water, besides those already mentioned, are Elizabeth river, Bacon's Inlet, Tule's Inlet, and Little river, which are all boatable. The climate of this county is variable, and the atmosphere subject to sudden and excessive changes, in consequence of the proximity of the Appalachian mountains and the gulph stream. The condensed air of the former, rushing in to supply the place of the rarified vapours of the latter, much rain falls in the course of a year, which is greatly required by a soil so dry and sandy. A vast quantity of humid vapour is produced by the power of the sun in summer, which is quickly condensed in the superior regions of the atmosphere, and is precipitated with explosions of electricity, that often strike trees, and sometimes houses and vessels. Snow falls but seldom in the winter season, generally in small quantities, and lies but a few days. Frost is seen about the middle of October, and ceases to appear by the first of April. The diseases of this country are similar to those of the other maritime districts of the southern States. The months of August, September, and October, are remarkable for fevers: influenza, catarrhal and rheumatic affections, sometimes occur in No-

vember and December. The winters are generally healthy; likewise the spring and summer, until the end of July.

Smithville, a post village, and the capital of the county, is situated on the north-western bluff, at the entrance of Cape Fear river, and was first settled about 18 years ago. The bay opposite to Smithville is the station of pilotage, and affords a delightful prospect, being interspersed with islands, inlets, capes, &c. The United States occupy a high and commanding square of land on the bank of the river, near the centre of the village, on which is erected a battery of eight 24 pounders, a brick building for the accommodation of officers, a block house, guard house, and a range of buildings for the accommodation of 100 artillerists. It is here that large ships are obliged to be loaded and unloaded, for Wilmington, in consequence of the river shoaling to $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet, ten miles below the latter place.

Smithville contains about sixty dwelling houses, some of them well built, a school for the education of young ladies, and a court house. The population of this place is estimated in winter at about 300, but in summer and autumn, including temporary residents, from five to six hundred. Its situation is pleasant, and the water is good. In summer and autumn it enjoys the advantages of cool sea breezes. The inhabitants are generally healthy. It is 8 miles north of Cape Fear, 30 south of Wilmington, 100 nearly west of Georgetown, S. C. 120 south-west of Fayetteville, and 463 a little west of south from Washington.

Cape Island, erroneously called Bald Head Island, by some, and by others Smith's Island, forms the south-eastern part of the county, and is bounded on the south and east by the Atlantic ocean, west by the entrance of Cape Fear river, and on the north by New Inlet. The southern point of this island forms *Cape Fear*, which is situated in north latitude $33^{\circ} 52'$, and west longitude, from Greenwich $78^{\circ} 20'$.

This island contains several thousand acres of sandy light soil, and produces a growth of live oak, cedar, and cabbage tree. It extends northwardly from Cape Fear to New Inlet, about 8 miles, and is from 1 to 3 miles wide. An excellent light house formerly stood on a point called Bald Head, about 4 miles north-westwardly of the Cape. By an encroachment of the sea, a few years since, this building was underwashed and destroyed. The general government have ordered the erection of a new one half a mile interior.

Cape Fear river.—On discovery of this stream by the English, it was called Clarendon; but that

name, by erroneous custom, was afterwards changed for the one which it now bears. At the mouth of *Town creek*, 24 miles above the entrance of the river, they found an Indian town on a tract of rich land. When the natives were obliged to retire further into the forest, the whites took possession of their village, with the intention of erecting a town. The idea, however, was abandoned, in consequence of discovering a mud shoal of some extent opposite the shore. They finally pitched on a bluff 8 miles lower down, still on the west side of the river, where a vessel drawing fourteen and a half feet water could be admitted from the sea. Here a town was established, and called *Brunswick*, after the name of the county, and was the first settled town in the province. It was destroyed by the British during the American revolution, and has never been rebuilt. Two or three old wooden houses are all that remain, one of which is kept in repair as a tavern. Among the ruins of this place are seen the extensive brick walls of an old church, around which are several well wrought marble tombs. This town was situated 14 miles above *Smithville*, and about 16 below *Wilmington*.

Long after the towns of *Brunswick* and *Wilmington* were established, what is now called *Cape Island* was then a peninsula, about 10 miles in length, and was connected to the main land by a ridge of sand, supposed to be thrown up by the ocean, on the east of *Cape Fear* river. A person could then ride from *Wilmington* to *Cape Fear*, a distance of about 30 miles. By a long continued and violent hurricane, about fifty years ago, the sea was forced through this neck of sand, and afterwards gradually deepened by the ebb tide. At present this opening, which has received the appellation of *New Inlet*, admits the passage of vessels drawing eleven and a half feet water, and is about two miles wide. This channel is found extremely advantageous for vessels engaged in the coasting trade of the northern States, and enables them to avoid the *Frying Pan* shoals.

OF THE ABORIGINES.

From the National Intelligencer.

The writer of the following letter is of the society of the *Marians*. He and his amiable consort have resided many years at *Spring Place*, in the *Cherokee* country, near the former residence of the well known chief, *James Vann*, about 110 miles south westwardly of *Knoxville*, Tennessee, and 170 miles north westwardly of *Milledgeville*, Georgia, according to Bradley's map of the United States. These worthy people employ their time in giving instruction to the chil-

dren of the Cherokee nation; and though living among those we call savages, are certainly much more safe from injury and insult, than Protestants now are in several of the most enlightened countries of Europe.

Dear Sir,—We have had the unexpected pleasure to receive your letter, dated *Washington City*, May 24. Whether the hypothesis of Mr. Boudinot, first, that the Indians of North America are the descendants of the lost ten tribes of Israel; or, secondly, that they, with their brethren, will be gathered together in the country of their ancestors, and have a king named *David*, who shall reign over them in *Jerusalem*, be well founded, must be left to time to show. For my part, when I compare the promises which we read in the prophets respecting the restoration of *Israel*, with the words of St. Paul, I am inclined to think (and I believe this is the most general opinion) that the prophecies speak figuratively of their being gathered unto *Christ* their King, the son of *David*. As to the descent of the Indians, I think all that can be said is mere conjecture. The Indians, at least the *Cherokees*, among whom we live, (and with any other nation we have no intercourse) seem to be totally ignorant of their history: for instance, the numerous mounds in many places of their country, clearly evince, that formerly *other nations*, better supplied with implements for labour than the *Cherokees* were known to possess when the *whites* became acquainted with them, must have lived in this country; but from the present inhabitants it cannot be known when and from whence their ancestors came hither; who those nations were which they expelled from this country, or what has become of them.

That they have, or rather formerly had, some religious *rites* and *ceremonies*, similar to those enjoined on the *Jews* by the *Levitical law*, is true; and this, I think, affords the main ground for the *conjecture* that they are of Jewish descent. Such were, formerly, their *towns of refuge* for those who had accidentally killed a man—and such is still the *green corn dance*; for although this has degenerated to a mere frolic, yet it seems formerly to have been a festival of the *first fruits*, before which they had to submit to some purifications, and were not permitted to eat of the new corn before this solemnity. Their former religious rites have been so long disused that they are nearly forgotten, and upon inquiry, you are apt to hear as many different tales as you have informants, and those often contradictory too. Neither can I find the features of the *Jew* in our Indians. Well, be they *Jews*, or *Tartars*, or *Chinese*, or of any other nation by *descent*, we know that they are *men* of the same origin with ourselves: and what ought still more to inspire us with benevolence towards them, they are bought with the same price—the *blood of our Redeemer*—and are as capable of comprehending *Christian doctrine*, consequently, also of enjoying the sweets of the *Gospel* as we are. It is true they are *savages*, but what were *our ancestors*? And what should we be at this day, had they not been brought to the knowledge of the *truth* by the preaching of the *gospel*?—Your kind wishes for success in our undertaking to instruct some of these poor ignorant people in the way of life, claim our gratitude; and may all Christians join in fervent prayer to the *Lord*, that by his spirit and his word, he

may bring them to the liberty of the children of God!

JOHN GAMBOLD.

Spring Place, Cherokee Country, June 21, 1816.

From the National Advocate.

TO THE IMPARTIAL HISTORIAN OF THE PRESENT AGE.

When you come to that portion of history wherein you are to record the latest exploits of the American navy, let me entreat you, as the herald of truth, to cast an eye over the following *facts*, and to incorporate them, without any defalcation, into the body of your work. There is something so mean, so base, and so contemptible, in the late attempt of the British Government, to rob the American navy of its just praise in releasing christian captives from the tyranny of the Barbary powers, that unless you examine thoroughly into the matter, your eyes will be dazzled, and your judgment biased, by the prostituted "Reviews," "Annual Registers," "Chronological Tables," &c. &c. of that corrupt government, whose authors and editors will not fail to represent it, as *having been done entirely through the efforts of Admiral Pellew*. The way in which they will do this, may be something like the following. They will say :

"In the early part of 1815, a squadron of American ships, under the command of Com. Decatur, arrived at Algiers, and, after some delay, the commodore, assisted by an agent of his government, was enabled to conclude a treaty of peace with the dey, and to effect the release of his captive brethren. But this was chiefly owing to the expectation of a British fleet, under Lord Exmouth, whose threatened arrival at Algiers could not but tend to soften the heart of the dey, as he was well aware that this fleet possessed the power of bringing him to any terms which the noble commander might choose to dictate. It was on this account, therefore, that the Americans succeeded so well in their negotiations with the dey, and not on account of the contemptible power of their insignificant navy, whose force the dey could only laugh at from the top of his castle. The wily barbarian well knew that this grand expedition, under his majesty's flag, was, long before, projected by the gallant Sir Sidney Smith, and, as its object was the emancipation of all christian slaves, he rightly concluded that it might be as well to give up the Americans to their own countrymen as to ret^{ain} them until Lord Exmouth's arrival.—Thus glorious was the termination of those gallant struggles on the part of his majesty's subjects, which had already succeeded in restoring the blessings of legitimate government on the continent of Europe, and now, had equally succeeded in bursting asunder the bands of the unhappy captive at Algiers."

Now, for the love of truth, and the honour of the human race, whoe'er thou art that wieldest the historic pen, attend a little to what follows : It is more than probable that the hireling writers of England, who are a disgrace to the name of historian, will represent that part of modern history, to which I have called your attention, substantially as above set down—*omitting dates, and suppressing the most material facts*. They will be careful, at any rate, not to advert to the capture of a 44 gun Algerine frigate by the *Guerriere*, the flag-ship of Com. Decatur; nor will they say any thing of the destruction of the other vessels of the Dey's

fleet by the small brigs and schooners of the American squadron; because this would be tearing away part of the laurel, so basely intended for Pellew's brow, and recording that of an *American squadron*, which no *British fleet* ever had achieved (trifling as it really was, when compared to the other exploits of our navy.) They will fail to notice the impression made upon the Dey's mind by the death of his favourite admiral, who was shot dead upon deck by a ball from the *Guerriere*, and will omit every thing tending to show how the haughty spirit and proud insolence of this barbarous tyrant was brought down by the presence of the American flag. In fine, nothing will be stated as the fruits of our expedition, excepting the release of the American captives; and this, they will say (as before remarked) happened on account of the fear which the Dey entertained of Pellew's fleet. But the impartial historian will remember, that nearly a year had expired between the arrival of the American and British commanders at Algiers, and at the other ports of the Barbary states. That when commodore Decatur fought and captured three of the largest vessels of the Dey's fleet and dispersed the rest; when he compelled this overbearing corsair to agree to such terms as he himself might dictate, and effected the release, not only of every American, but of many foreigners, *without paying any ransom for them, or promising one single cent of tribute to him in future from the United States*. When such was the terror which the American squadron inspired throughout Barbary, that wherever it appeared the most humble acknowledgements were made, and every thing granted which its commander asked. I repeat, the impartial historian will remember, that when these important events, so honorable to the American navy, occurred, the project of emancipating the christian slaves of Barbary by a British fleet, still slept in the brain of sir Sidney Smith, or, at most, was only handled as a dream of knight-errantry at Vienna, and occasionally passed as a toast among the legitimate wine-blenders of Europe.

But the grand mark of distinction between the operations of the two commanders, commodore Decatur and admiral Pellew, (now nick-named "Lord Exmouth" by the fools of royalty) grows out of the peculiar manner which each of them adopted to effect the release of christian captives. The first crossed the Atlantic with the avowed intention to pay, or promise to pay, no mere tribute to either of the Barbary powers—to chastise them for their insolence towards the American flag—to compel them to atone for their depredations upon our commerce—and, above all, to effect, *by force*, the release of every American citizen held captive by them. All this, and even more, was literally accomplished, and a treaty was concluded, renouncing forever, on the part of the Dey, all right or pretence to demand or receive any tribute from the United States. The second followed nearly a year afterwards, and appeared with a fleet more than three times as large as that of his predecessor, before the city of Algiers; and, whatever hireling writers, base sycophants or corrupt factionists, may say to the contrary, he, the said "Lord Exmouth," even condescended to pay the Dey a ransom for every captive given up to him, and actually agreed to almost every demand made by the cunning tyrant, although he, the said "Lord Exmouth," had a fleet under his command with

which commodore Decatur, or any of his distinguished brethren, would engage, forthwith, to level every city of Barbary in the dust.

This, then, is the difference. This is the true state of the fact, which you, as an impartial historian, are bound to notice. And what can be more base, more niggardly, and more unbecoming the dignity of a government, which, ever and anon, is boasting of its disinterested conduct, than this attempt to rob the American navy of the honour of having first set the captive free, without paying any ransom for him? What can be more pitiful than this sneaking expedition of Pellew, logged in, as it were, by way of episode, to that of the gallant Decatur, in order to carry away the palm on the fantastic pages of the bribed historian of England, to give food to such pensioned reptiles as the editor of the British "Naval Chronicle," the "Annual Register," the "Quarterly Review," the "Times," the "Courier," and a score of other such unblushing liars. The truth is, that, notwithstanding the many falsehoods which these indefatigable minions of the British Treasury had contrived to circulate, respecting the exploits of our navy, many sober persons in Europe had begun to think better of it, and to doubt much of what had been said in derogation of its fame. They began to draw comparisons between its operations and those of the British navy, not failing to remark, that the first had always been employed in the cause of liberty and justice, and the latter in supporting tyranny and oppression. As might naturally be expected, when they saw our flag displayed under the walls of Algiers, and its influence employed in releasing the unhappy captive, while the British flag was still waving wherever persecution and tyranny needed its support, their opinions in our favour became more strongly confirmed. All Europe resounded with the praises of that gallant squadron, which, under the command of commodore Decatur, had dictated terms to the despots of Barbary, and released a number of unfortunate men from their cruel sway, without the payment of any ransom. Under such circumstances, who could expect to hear even so much as a lisp of the British navy?—beaten, as it has been, in every shape, by that same navy, which now spreads dismay along the coast of Africa.

Feeling the full force of this national contempt, into which its navy had fallen, and jealous of the high name which the American flag had everywhere acquired, by its numerous triumphs, the British government set about devising means to counteract this fatal change in the public opinion. The ministers of that government, at the head of whom is the canting Castlereagh, after some deliberation, embraced the project of Sir Sidney Smith; and when a year had almost expired since the operations of Com. Decatur, they sent Admiral Pellew, with a monstrous fleet to silence, if possible, the plaudits of American magnanimity, or, at least, to give a colour to the pitiful misrepresentations of their hired scribes at home. What Pellew did, you have already seen. Of the effect which this niggardly trick may have, upon the minds of Europeans, nothing yet can be known. But this much is certain, that many of the pensioned writers, who receive their pay from the British Treasury, have already begun to blaze abroad the "noble deeds" of "Lord Exmouth," at Algiers; and to claim for him that honour which belongs entirely to Com. Decatur. As an impar-

tial historian, however, let me beseech you to guard against their wicked misrepresentations.—Take this beautiful sentiment for your guide, (which was drank as a toast, near Baltimore, on the late anniversary of American Independence) and you will be in no danger of erring on this subject as to Lord Exmouth's merits or demerits.

"Contests with Algiers—Sir Sidney Smith in theory; Lord Exmouth in menaces; Com. Decatur in practice!"

D.

Domestic Manufactures and Commerce.

Nothing can better show the importance of these than the *ability* acquired by France in the absence of foreign trade, to carry on war with all Europe and to pay double costs when vanquished! The following extracts from the *Boston Daily Advertiser* are in reference to a recent work on French agriculture, commerce and manufactures or from it:

"Although the external commerce of France, bears but the proportion of one sixteenth to its internal trade, yet France exports, one year with another, says our author, from 310 to 330 millions of francs, that is, from 60 to 65 millions of dollars; of which more than half arise from *manufactured articles*, one third from products of the soil, and only one sixth from foreign articles re-exported. What a vast idea this affords of the interior trade and industry of France!"

She supports a population of 30 millions, many of them in great luxury, and exports fifty millions of dollars of her own productions besides.

Supports, do we say? She has, for thirty years, waged war with all the world, and comes out of it as vigorous and wealthy as she entered it. Think only of her being able to pay in cash, as lord Castlereagh states, 5 pounds sterling a head for one million of her enemy's troops on her soil, and this besides supporting them. Yet her public credit stands as high as it did three years since, and almost or quite as high as ours. Her 5 per cents are at 59 or 60—our 7 per cents at about 90 or 91.

Though France exports 330 millions of francs, yet she imports only 250 millions. The balance of trade, as it is usually called, is in her favor.—This will probably long endure. Her productions are in demand in every country where there is any luxury. Her demands on the other hand from other countries are not great, except for colonial produce and cotton.

The French have cultivated more than any other people, a taste for their own productions, and a disrelish for those of other nations. Wit, ridicule, and argument are all employed, and have been for centuries in rendering the productions of other nations disagreeable to the French people. The effect has been great. There is nothing which they can endure from other countries, at least the productions of human industry, except the hardware of England, her manufactures in leather, and her carriages. They do acknowledge some merit in her fine cotton goods, and in her optical instruments they admit she is unrivaled.

Our author thus concludes a chapter on the benefits which France can derive from the United States.

"To these considerations [of interest in a commercial view] may be joined those of *policy*. The United States of America are, in regard to England, in the same situation in which France is placed. They *will be*, by their vicinity to Canada, and

by their jealousies of trade, considered by England as her eternal rivals.

"Our interest is then to pursue the same political measures and conduct which the Americans may do, and to draw closer and closer the ties of friendship and commerce which we formed at the instant of their independence."

Columbian.

AGRICULTURAL.

FROM THE HALIFAX (FREE) PRESS.

Series of experiments to ascertain the quantity of seed necessary to produce the best crop of Potatoes.

The potatoe being of easy cultivation, generally abundant in its produce, and of quick growth—ripening in three or four months—and being allowed by all to be the best substitute for bread—its cultivation should therefore attract the serious attention of farmers.

Should there be a very abundant crop and no market for them, they will richly repay the farmer his trouble and expense in raising, for the purpose of feeding his sheep, swine, and cattle.

So wide a difference of opinion exists amongst both scientific and merely practical farmers, as to the quantity of seed necessary to produce the best crop of potatoes, I had determined to make an experiment on this subject. For this purpose I selected a piece of sandy loam incumbent on a substratum of sand, the whole ground as near alike, as to quality, as possible; and now enclose you the result of forty experiments.

These experiments were made under my immediate inspection, therefore I can answer for their correctness.

Result of fifteen experiments made at Dover, N. H.

A. D. 1813, of seeding Potatoes, consisting of 20 hills—the rows 3 feet apart, hills 2 feet, without any manure, on sandy loam that had been 2 years planted.

Number of experiments.	Quantity of seed. oz.	Description of the seed as put into the ground.	wt. of seed in 20 hills. lbs. oz.	Total produce.	The following fifteen experiments are exactly the same as the former, with the addition only of a shovel full of good barn manure to each hill.			
					No 1	12	2 whole potatoes, - - -	15
2	6	1 do. - - -	7	48	2	6	1 do. - - -	7
3	12	2 do. cut in $\frac{1}{2}$'s lat. - - -	15	61	3	12	2 do. cut in $\frac{1}{2}$'s lat. - - -	15
4	6	1 do. do. do. - - -	7	55	4	6	1 do. do. do. - - -	7
5	2	The eyes of 2 potatoes which weighed 12 oz. - - -	3	28	5	2	1 do. do. do. - - -	7
6	1	The eyes of 1 do. do. - - -	1	10	6	1	1 do. do. do. - - -	7
7	6	1 potatoe cut in quarters, longitudinally, - - -	7	56	7	6	1 do. do. do. - - -	7
8	3	$\frac{1}{2}$ do. do. do. - - -	3	12	8	3	$\frac{1}{2}$ do. do. do. - - -	3
9	3	$\frac{1}{2}$ do. cut in halves, do. - - -	3	12	9	3	$\frac{1}{2}$ do. do. do. - - -	3
10	12	$\frac{1}{4}$ of a potatoe, - - -	1	14	10	12	$\frac{1}{4}$ of a potatoe, - - -	1
11	4	4 potatoes, wt. 1 oz. ea. the produce small size, - - -	5	39	11	4	4 potatoes, wt. 1 oz. ea. the produce small size, - - -	5
12	2	2 do. do. rather small, - - -	3	8	12	2	2 do. do. rather small, - - -	3
13	1	1 do. do. good size, - - -	1	4	13	1	1 do. do. good size, - - -	1
14	4	The sprout end of 2 potatoes, 1-3 of each, - - -	5	42	14	4	The sprout end of 2 potatoes, 1-3 of each, - - -	5
15	6	1 potatoe, wt. 6 oz. eyes cut out, - - -	7	33	15	6	1 potatoe, wt. 6 oz. eyes cut out, - - -	7
			88	632				
		Gain by manuring		143				

lbs. 775

The following fifteen experiments are exactly the same as the former, with the addition only of a shovel full of good barn manure to each hill.

No 1	12	2 whole potatoes, - - -	15	76
2	6	1 do. - - -	7	46
3	12	2 do. cut in halves, latitudinally, - - -	15	73
4	6	1 do. do. do. - - -	7	44
5	2	The eyes of 2 potatoes which weighed 12 oz. - - -	3	44
6	1	The eyes of 1 do. do. - - -	1	10
7	6	1 potatoe cut in quarters, longitudinally, - - -	7	65
8	3	$\frac{1}{2}$ do. do. do. - - -	3	48
9	3	$\frac{1}{2}$ do. cut in halves, do. - - -	3	54
10	12	$\frac{1}{4}$ of a potatoe, - - -	1	14
11	4	4 potatoes, wt. 1 oz. ea. the produce small size, - - -	5	52
12	2	2 do. do. rather small, - - -	2	44
13	1	1 do. do. good size, - - -	1	37
14	4	The sprout end of 2 potatoes 1-3 of each, - - -	5	46
15	6	1 potatoe, wt. 6 oz. eyes cut out, - - -	7	42
			88	0775

Result of ten experiments of seeding potatoes, 20 hills each, manured with a small handful of Rock weed.*

No 1	12	2 whole potatoes, - - -	15	73
2	6	1 do. - - -	7	61
3	6	1 do quartered longitudinally, - - -	7	67
4	3	$\frac{1}{2}$ potatoe, divided longitudinally, - - -	3	52
5	12	$\frac{1}{4}$ of the potatoe, - - -	1	14
6	8	4 whole potatoes, 2 oz. each, - - -	10	69
7	6	3 do. do. do. - - -	7	44
8	4	2 do. do. do. - - -	5	53
9	2	1 do. do. do. - - -	2	42
10	2	1 do. cut in halves, - - -	2	47
			63	2534

The foregoing experiments prove, what all experienced farmers were convinced of, that poor land requires more seed in all kinds of crops than that under a high state of cultivation.

N. B. A bushel of potatoes weighs 56 to 58 lbs.

The potatoe used for seed in the above described experiments was the large blue.

In Ireland the average produce of an Irish acre set in potatoes is 22,960 pounds weight, which, divided by 4, to reduce it to the solid nourishment of wheat, gives 5,740 pounds. The average produce of an Irish acre in wheat is 1,840 pounds; less, by one third, than the solid nourishment yielded by an acre of potatoes allowing 4 pounds of potatoes to be equal to one pound of bread, which is a great allowance.

A Scots acre of good land that will produce about 1,280 pounds of oatmeal, will produce 20,000 to 25,000 pounds of potatoes; and supposing one pound of the former to contain as much nourishment as four pounds of the latter, it is evident that land employed in the cultivation of potatoes, will support a population upwards of six times greater than the same land would do if employed in the cul-

* Fucus of Lin, much used as a manure for raising corn on sandy plains in this vicinity.

tivation of oats. They are also cultivated in England with success and have been recommended by travellers as a substitute in countries that are subject to famine on account of the failure of rice crops, &c.

In this country it is well known that there is more certainty of getting 300 bushels of potatoes off an acre, than 30 of sound corn, or 20 of wheat; (each of the quantities being a good yield,) which plainly shows the necessity of always cultivating a sufficient quantity of that valuable root to ensure supply when other crops fail.

FROM THE SAME.

Messrs. Editors,

As you have already obliged your country readers, by inserting several articles relative to agriculture, I am the more ready to offer a few remarks concerning the rearing of gooseberry and currant trees, which if put in practise by our farmers would banish from their gardens the wretched, crabbed and small gooseberries and currants, which they in general afford; and which are to be attributed to their suffering their trees to grow thick and bushy, by which means the fruit cannot possibly enjoy benefit enough from the air and sun, to be brought to a state of maturity.

To avoid this the trees should be kept thin of branches, by continually rubbing off the buds in the spring, and stirring the earth frequently about their roots, during the course of the summer.

That I may not be misunderstood, in saying, that the trees should be kept thin of branches, I will explain the manner in which I do it myself.

The first year after planting, I permit only 3 or 4 branches to grow on each tree. These increase by degrees till the third year, when there may be about 12 wide spread branches on each tree; I scarcely ever suffer more, and I take care to keep them in a position as horizontal as possible; for the motion of the sap being thereby retarded, they bear a larger burthen of fruit.

Though it is not, perhaps, very material, I permit nothing to be sown or planted in the vacant spaces, betwixt my gooseberry and currant trees, and always keep these spaces clear of weeds.

Those who may adopt the above method, will be gainers in the size and quantity of their fruit; and I will also venture to say, that our good housewives will find the flavor of their currant wine and gooseberry tarts greatly improved.

I am, gentlemen, yours, &c. I. W.
Cornwallis, 30th May, 1816.

FROM THE NORFOLK LEDGER.

SIR—Agreeable to my promise, in an article which you were pleased to insert in your paper of the 6th instant, I beg leave to send you a few observations on what is termed the "Drill Husbandry."

In those parts of Great Britain where agriculture has attained the greatest height of improvement, it is universally allowed, that nothing has contributed more to that desirable object, than the introduction of the drill method of husbandry, particularly in green crops, which are generally manured, such as potatoes, turnips, rape, beans, beet or mangle wursel, to which may be added, maize; the advantages derived from this, in pre-

ference to the previous broad cast methods, are many, and obvious to every attentive observer. The three following comprise the *principal*, though not the *only* superior *benefits* arising from it, viz: a reduction of at least one half the expense in cultivation or labor: the land kept completely clean and in fine tilth, and more weighty and perfect produce. The following description of cultivating potatoes in some of the most improved corn tillage counties in Great Britain, may serve partly to elucidate the above, and first it may not be amiss to observe that potatoes have long been acknowledged to be one of the most beneficial crops grown by the modern farmer; their value, when considered as food for either man or beast, not being diminished by a comparison with any other crop, and when asserted to be a real improver of the soil, they must stand high in the estimation of every good farmer.

The land intended for this crop (generally grain stubble) is ploughed once or twice (according to the state of it) in the beginning of the winter, to expose it to the frosts; then cross-ploughed in March, and the drills or furrows formed from thirty to thirty-six inches asunder; the manure is carted out, and spread in the bottoms of the drills, at the rate of forty single horse cart loads to an English acre. The seed (good middle sized sound potatoes, cut three weeks before planting into sets, leaving one eye to each) intended for the general crop, is put in the ground about the end of April or beginning of May; this is done by six or eight young girls, or children, who spread the sets ten inches asunder, on the bottoms of the drills, where the manure is already under them; the ploughman then follows, reversing the drills, which covers the potatoes and manure 4 to 5 inches deep. One plough and five or six little girls will plant three acres in a day with ease. Three or four weeks after this, the field is once harrowed across the direction of the drills, in order to freshen the surface and smother such weeds as have already made their appearance. After the plants are two or three inches high, so as the drills can be easily distinguished, a man, with a single horse hoe-plough, (all the previous work is done with the common single mould board plough and two horses) goes steadily between the drills, which cuts up by the roots every weed, and throws a little mould up to the tender plants. This ploughing between the drills or furrows (besides converting the weeds into manure) causes the soil to attract more moisture and nourishment from the atmosphere than it otherwise would do, if left in a stiff untilled state; the good effects of this will soon be perceived in the rapid increase and expansion of the plants. In about two months after planting, they will require earthing or landing up; this is done by the same single horse plough (only taking off the hoes, and substituting two mould-boards in their stead, which does not require ten minutes of time) the ploughman carefully throwing up the mould to the plants on each side of him, without covering any of them;—this has a similar effect to the former, occasioning the stalks to increase much in strength and vigor, while the roots are also swelling apace, the landing up, is repeated three or four times, or until the stalks meet together from one drill to another, and the hoeing as often as may appear necessary to destroy the weeds, which besides being advantageous to the potatoes, is highly beneficial to the

succeeding crops of corn. When they are ripe (or the stalks thoroughly decayed,) the same double mould-board plough, with two horses or bullocks, enters the centre of the drill lengthways, and splits it open (similar to the action of opening a book) which lays most of the potatoes on the surface. The plough is followed by two or three men with pronged forks, and children with baskets, in order to get the crop clean out of the ground; the field is then harrowed once or twice with an iron pinned harrow, eight feet wide by four feet deep, drawn by two horses.

By the above method, the harvest crops are raised in Great Britain and Ireland at comparative small expense, as there is very little manual labor required. After the manure is carted out and the seed covered, a man or boy, with a single horse, will manage 20 English acres without any manner of assistance.

TURNIPS.

* Another most valuable crop for feeding stock, are cultivated with equal facility in drills; indeed this crop establishes most strongly the superiority of the drill over the broad cast method. After the drills are formed (as for potatoes) and the manure spread, they are reversed, which covers the manure, then a light wooden roller is drawn by one horse over the drills lengthways, in order to flatten their tops; to this roller is fastened a small machine, (guided by a man) called a hand barrow; the coulter of this (inside of which is a funnel or tube to let down the seed) forms a small channel or run on the top of the drill, the seed falling into this, is covered by the roller going a second time over the field. As soon as the plants are three inches high, they are thinned out by the hand, leaving one of the best every ten or twelve inches, according to the species of turnips. No other labor is required, save hoing them two or three times with the single horse plough, and throwing up or taking the earth from them occasionally. I have practiced the above method with the fullest success, not only in Great Britain and Ireland, but also in Portugal, on that extensive tract of level land, 16 leagues N.E. of Lisbon, where the soil and climate is similar to that in this vicinity. The adoption of the above mentioned, or a similar system of farming, instead of the methods generally pursued in this part of the state, would make a most material difference in the farmer's income, as well as in the supply of the public markets with the best potatoes, milk, butter and meat. And surely, as along, as those markets retain any thing *near* their present prices, the cultivator of the soil need not want a strong stimulus to exertion and improved culture.

I fear, sir, I have already taken up too much of your time, therefore will make some other drilled crops the subject of a future letter, and conclude with assuring you I am your obedient servant,

A FARMER.

From the N. H. Sentinel.

A METHOD OF DESTROYING THE CANKER WORM.

Mow sweet elder, as it is called; or the common Elder, and place the same all about the branches of the trees infested with them, and they will immediately leave the trees.

In the year 1774, according to my minutes now before me, these devouring worms appeared for

the first time, as it was then said, in Hadley, Massachusetts, and infested, more especially, the Apple trees, that bore sweet apples. An orchard of my father's, consisting altogether of sweet apple trees, about two acres, well set with trees that bore sufficient apples for two barrels of cider each, appeared to be attacked by them; and as the leaves of the trees had the appearance of being burnt, similar to what my father had seen near Boston, he was satisfied they were the canker worm, and expected his orchard would be entirely destroyed, as he then observed.

I immediately recollect that between the years 1765 and 1769, I had read an account in one of the London Magazines, which I then constantly took, of a certain part of Europe being infested with an insect that destroyed, in their progress, every green thing, excepting only Elder; and the year after, Elder was made use of on their fields of grain, which were saved thereby; and those fields and parts of fields of grain that were not brushed with Elder were destroyed as before.

I informed my father of it, and that I had no doubt of its efficacy; and as he had Elder plenty near, requested him to make the experiment. He set his boys and men at mowing Elder and gathering it until they had filled the branches of the apple trees with it, which had the desired effect to our astonishment and joy!

Previous to its being put on, we struck repeatedly on the limbs, and they would spin down on their webs, like a mist or shower of rain, and then run up. This was done to a large number of those trees with the same effect, as the orchard appeared universally infested with them; and the next morning after the Elder was put on there was no appearance of them by striking on the limbs, and they never appeared after. The leaves of the trees recovered their verdure, and the trees bore as plentifully as in any other year before.

From the success of that experiment I have been led ever since to water the plants in my garden with a strong solution of Elder, when they were infested with devouring Bugs, &c. and it has always proved effectual. My method has been on washing days to order a large tub that holds six or eight pails full, filled with Elder stalks and leaves cut at the bottom; and after the clothes are taken out of the boiling to pour the water on the elder, and fill the tub with water; and when cold, water the plants. I have sometimes discoloured the plants by putting it on too strong; but they have soon recovered, and no bug, fly or insect has ever injured them, after even but once watering with that infusion, when they have been destroyed at a great rate before. And I have no doubt of its proving destructive to all kinds of flies, bugs, and devouring insects whatsoever.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

FROM A LONDON PAPER OF MAY 17.

*Consulate of the U. States of America,
London, May 16, 1816.*

The undersigned, consul of the United States for the port of London, &c; for the information of American merchants and ship owners interested in the Mediterranean trade deems it proper to publish the two letters and the extract of a letter which are below.

THOMAS ASPINWAL.

(CIRCULAR.)

*Consulate of the United States,**Algiers, April 16, 1816.*

Sir—By the arrival in this bay of the United States squadron under com. Shaw, on the 3d inst. the ratification of the treaty of peace concluded between the United States and Algiers, in June last, was received. Difficulties have since arisen, which however have been settled, until the pleasure of the government can be known here.—This I give you for the information of those concerned in the trade of the United States in the Mediterranean, and request that you will give it the publicity which the case requires. Should any thing different from this state of things occur in the mean time, I will inform you of it by a circular.

I have the honor to be, with due respect, sir
your most obedient servant,

WM. SHALER.

(CIRCULAR.)

*Frigate United States, at anchor off Algiers,**April 18, 1816.*

Sir—The undersigned, commanding naval officer in the Mediterranean, considers it his duty to inform you, that the treaty of peace which was concluded on the 30th June, 1815, between the United States and the regency of Algiers, was, on the 8th inst returned to Mr. Shaler, our consul at that place, who in consequence thereof, took up his residence on board this squadron.

A negociation was commenced and carried on for some days, under the protection of a white flag, which resulted in a re-acknowledgment of the above treaty, with a promise that no hostile step should be taken; and that he, (the dey) would await the result of instructions from the president of the United States on the points in dispute.

Should the dey, however, violate this promise, I can assure you, and I beg you to acquaint all captains and owners of vessels who may be within the limits of your consulate, that the squadron under my command is fully competent to assure the most perfect security to our commerce in these seas.—I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN SHAW.

Col. Aspinwall, consul of the U.S. at London, &c.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The two following letters, copied from the Advocate of this morning, will be read with peculiar interest:

Letter from Wm. Lee, Esq. Consul of the United States at Bordeaux, to Dr. Mitchell, of this city.

DEAR SIR,—I beg leave to enclose you a letter from Mr. Gard, professor at the deaf and dumb college in this city. He is considered, in this country, a phenomenon; for, though deaf and dumb, he is familiar with every branch of literature and science. He wrote the enclosed himself, and brought it to me to correct; but I thought it best to make no alteration in it. I can assure you he is considered far superior to the Abbe Sicard, who has acquired so much celebrity in Europe for instructing the deaf and dumb. Being but twenty-eight years of age, and of excellent constitution, he has a large margin for improvement, and would probably live to see his proposed institution carried to the highest perfection.

I have the honour, &c.

WM. LEE.

F. Gard, of Bordeaux, to Samuel L. Mitchell, of New-York.

BORDEAUX, April 9, 1816.

SIR,—You will, perhaps, be surprized at a liberty I take in addressing you; but being governed by motives of humanity, and encouraged in my design by some military gentlemen and merchants of the United States, now in this place, I beg leave to call your attention, for a moment, to the situation of the unhappy persons in your country who have the misfortune to be deaf and dumb. Afflicted myself with these infirmities, and feeling, with great sensibility, for all those in the same situation, I have enquired of the American gentlemen, who have visited our institution, in Bordeaux, for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, whether there existed any similar establishment in the United States.—Being informed that no such school had been established with you, and learning, that, among your deaf and dumb, all those who have not the means of coming to Europe were deprived of instruction, I feel an ardent desire to devote my labors and existence to procure for them the inestimable blessing of the education of which their organization is susceptible, and which is so indispensable, both for their own happiness, and to render them useful members of society.

I was educated myself in the institution of the deaf and dumb, in this city, and having acquired, by long application, a perfect knowledge of the most approved method of instructing this unfortunate portion of society; I have, for these eight years, exercised the functions of teacher; I have also acquired a tolerable knowledge of the English language. If the American government or benevolent individuals of your country are disposed to favour an institution in the United States, I would willingly go there for that purpose. I can procure satisfactory testimonials of my moral character, and of my capacity for teaching the deaf and dumb, from respectable military and commercial gentlemen of the United States, who honor me with their friendship and esteem. I shall entirely depend upon the wisdom and judgment of the American government, or of the individuals who undertake to assist me, in the present establishment, to fix the mode and plan of its organization.

Our institution here is calculated for sixty poor students, at the expense of the government, which pays for each 600 francs (about \$114) per annum, and 24,000 (less than \$5,000) for professors, and sundry other charges, to which is to be added the expense of a suitable building, beds, linens, &c. making the aggregate expense about one 1000 francs annually (\$190) for each individual. The rich pay the expense of their children—and if, as I have been told, a considerable portion of the deaf and dumb in the United States have the means of paying for these instructions, the expense to the government or a private society would be inconsiderable; for myself, I do not claim great emoluments, my desire and object is to serve an afflicted portion of humanity; my ambition is to secure a comfortable subsistence for my family.

I have the honor to be, with high respect sir,
your humble serv't,

F. GARD,

*Professor of the Royal School of Deaf
and Dumb, at Bordeaux.*

THE FINE ARTS!

We have just had the pleasure to receive Part 1 of vol. 1, of "Delaplaine's Repository of the Lives & Portraits of Distinguished American Characters," and we hasten to announce its publication, because we know there are many persons who, like ourselves, were painfully apprehensive, that owing to the want of encouragement, the want of funds, or some other cause, this national publication would not appear. It is three years since Mr. D. has devoted himself, and all his means, with the most persevering industry, to the accomplishment of this desirable work; and we are now gratified in the belief that it will be accomplished in the spirit in which it was commenced. We have not now time to speak of the style and execution of the several portraits in the present number, but pressed, as we are, for time and room, we cannot deny ourselves the gratification to call public attention to the busts of **WASHINGTON** and **HAMILTON**.

They are executed in Mr. Leney's very best manner. That of Hamilton is uncommonly fine. Those two portraits are worth the paice of the whole number. The paper is good, and the typographical part, which is executed by Mr. Brown, does him great credit. We hesitate not to recommend this national work to the patronage of the nation. Pride, patronage, and a love of the fine arts, unite as motives to cherish this valuable publication.—[*D. Press.*]

NATURAL HISTORY.

There is now to be seen in this town the singular curiosity of a young living alligator. The egg from which it was hatched was brought by a sailor from South-America to Greenock; and the person who now exhibits it, procured it when it was so small that it could be easily held in a person's hand. Not knowing how to treat it, he kept it without food for about six months, during which period it must have procured nourishment from the water with which it was supplied. As soon as it was advertized in Edinburgh it attracted considerable attention, and, among others, it was visited by an eminent naturalist, who suggested a different, and, as it appears, a most successful mode of treating it. Since that period its growth has been rapid: its length at present is above three feet, and every day makes a visible difference in its size. It is thought that it will grow to the size of 20 feet, and still remain tame. It feeds upon herrings, oysters, or generally on any kind of flesh, and is kept either in the water, or in a sort of box, with a glass top, near the fire. It is remarkable for its sagacity; and if through the night it wants water, it will leave its couch, and make its way to the keeper's bed, when it will moan, and if by this means the keeper is not awakened, it will strike him with its tail until he attends to its wants. In like manner, when it grows cold from the fire going out, it makes its way to the keeper's bed, and putting aside the bed-clothes, lies down beside him, in order to procure heat.—*New Castle Paper.*

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

RUSSIAN TARIFF.

No. 1. Silk goods of one colour, and plain, without gold and silver, velvets, gross de tours,

satin, taffets, levantine, and serge to be imported to Petersburg only, 25 per cent. ribbands (except for orders) to be imported to Petersburg only, 25 per cent.; cassimere of all colors, 25; spectacles, 10 per cent. white crockery ware, 25 per cent. strings for musical instruments, 5 per cent. blankets and coverlets, white, to be imported to Petersburg only, 25 per cent. mahogany, 10 per cent. beech wood, 2 per cent. diamonds and pearls, 1 per cent. prints and paintings, 25 per cent.

No. 2. Carpets, gold and silver, to be imported to Petersburg only, 25 per cent. razors, knives and forks, scissars, snuffers, penknives, &c. 25 per cent. files, saws, and other iron instruments, 5 per cent. beaver and otter skins, and other foreign furs, 25 per cent. French cambrics, to be imported to Petersburg only, 25 per cent. twist, died and white, 7 1-2 silver rubles per po.; white kindacks, 25 per cent. paper, of all sorts, white, 25 per cent. ostrich feathers, 20 per cent. apples, 125 co. per 2 ankers; brandy, arrackshrub, 10 ro. s. per ankers; perfumery, 50 co. per bottle; porter, 20 co. per barrel.

No. 3. Cocoa 125 co. silver per po. chesnuts, 75 do. fruits, in liquor, 13 ro. silv. sago, 125 co. silv. rice 15 co. per po. hops, 125 co. ditto; dyed woolen yarn, 875 co. per po. quick silver, 25 co. s.; soot, 25 co. silv. sugar, 150 co. silv. sugar in loaves, 475 co. silv. salt, to be imported to the Baltic only, 15 co. si. cheese, 15 ro. s. whalebone, 250 co.; coffee, 3 ro.; indigo, 250 co.; cochineal, 750; wire, 30 co. vitriol oil, 150 co. Venetian soap, 1 ro.; nuts, 1 ro. per qd.; coals, 50 co. per br.; logwood, 50 co.; Nicaragua, 1 ro. per hq.; watches (except what are prohibited,) 15 per ro.; stockings do. do. 20 ro.

No. 4. Cider, 36 co. per bottle soga, 50 co. do. French wine, 20 ro. a per hhd. do. in bottles, 25 co. per bottle; herrings, Swed. 20 co. per barrel; do. English and Dutch, 150 30; vinegar, 626 co. per hhd. cloth, except what is prohibited, 115 co. s. per arsh.; birds, 25 co. per piece: oranges and lemons, 60 co. per 300: mares and stallions, 25 ro. each; tin plate, 625 ro. per 450 sheets; cocoanuts, 125 co. per 10 qds; tiles, 1 ro. per 1000 q.

The duties in roubles are understood silver, a 4 to P. N. The per cent. is to be taken from the value, according to the exchange.

From Lisbon.—There have arrived in the port of Lisbon, up to the 17th of May, since the peace:	
American vessels,	99
Of this number 12 are from other ports in Europe in ballast,	12
Leaves 87 which have arrived from the U. S. with cargoes of flour, corn, rice, staves, &c.	87
Add hereto 29 foreign vessels, also from the U. S. viz.	
Portuguese,	15
Swedes,	5
Danes,	8
Russians,	1
	—29
	Makes 116

Finances of Holland.—The expenditures of the Dutch government for 1816, are estimated at 82,000,000 of florins; and the revenue at 75,008,000. But the government would not augment the taxes

nor require a loan for the deficit, in the hope that the expenses might be less than was calculated—they more commonly exceed the calculation.

VIENNA, May 16.

According to accounts from Constantinople, it appears that troubles have broken out in Bulgaria and in Rambelia. The Porte expected soon to quell the insurrection—the instigator, Hassan, has had his head cut off and sent to Constantinople—the governor of Aleppo has also sent 26 heads, which have been placed over the gate of the Seraglio.

Three of the most distinguished artists of Dresden have lately died there, viz. the inspector of the gallery Riedel, professor Vogel, and the celebrated engraver Muller.

From a London paper.

A Paris (newspaper) article, dated 24th May, says—"During the short duration of the mad rebellion at Grenoble, Didier, (who instigated the rebellion at Grenoble, and was taken upon the Piedmontese territory) had assumed the title of Intendant General of the army of Independence; a man named Couchon, called himself marshal Grouchy; and a schoolmaster of La Mure called himself count Bertrand. These wretches had also cloathed a peasant in a dress covered with gold and decorations and they always appeared before him with their hats off."

A private letter from Paris of 22d May, after announcing the arrest of Caulincourt, (Bonaparte's duke of Vicenza,) says—"M. Manuel, so distinguished for his patriotism and eloquence in the house of representatives, has also been arrested, together with 54 persons of less note.—While with a view to quiet the Tuilleries, Paris is kept in this state of perturbation, the religious and political fanaticism of the South has broken out with increased fury.

"We learn, from good authority, that in the course of last week a general rising took place at Nismes, which terminated in the massacre of a great number of the Protestants, and in the destruction of their dwellings. It is confidently stated, that at least one half of the city has fallen a prey to the flames.

"Government had received notice, it appears, of Vandamme's being in the vicinity of Paris.—Search was in consequence made in every quarter, and in one instance a detachment of gen-d'armes was ordered to surround an inn at Versailles, where he was supposed to be secreted. These men closely examined every person found in the house, and being disappointed in their principal object, they, to justify their inquisitorial proceedings, carried off, as suspicious characters, three individuals who happened to be unprovided with passports."

Torture at Madrid.—Vicente Richard, a despicable enthusiast, suspected of plotting to produce a counter revolution in Spain, was seized and imprisoned in Madrid on the 19th of February. On the rack, he accused as his accomplices the ex-general Renovales, Don Ramon Calatrava, Don Juan O'Donoju, and Don Juan Antonio Yandiola. Calatrava and Renovales fled, but Yandiola and O'Donoju, unsuspecting of an accusation so completely groundless, were arrested and thrown into dungeons. They were then put to the torture,

to try to extort confessions from them. O'Donoju had the nails of his hands and feet torn off by the roots. His life is despaired of. Yandiola was chained to the ground and an enormous weight placed on his breast for 48 hours. They both persisted in their innocence to the last.—Yandiola was not liberated from torture until he had become speechless and gone into convulsions. He now lies dangerously ill.

Important to Mariners.—The following communication arrived on Saturday from Ostend, respecting a new arrangement of the lights on that port: "A light has been for some time preparing in the Downs, to the east of that port, in a south-eastern direction from that which already exists on the point of the Jetee, and is to be in use from the 1st of June. These lights, by bringing both into one, are meant to point out the best channel for entering the harbor, a circumstance of some importance to seamen who navigate this port. The lights in question will, of course, only burn during the period of the tide that the harbour is practicable."

Lady Hester Stanhope.—Lady Hester Stanhope, who belongs to one of the first families in England, merits a place among the most celebrated and intrepid travellers of the present age. This lady, the niece, the friend, and intimate companion of Mr. Pitt, was not less attached to him by conformity of mind than by the ties of blood. She enjoys a pension from her country. Pitt, who, as is known, died without fortune, left to his nieces, poor as himself, a few lines in which he recommended them to the generosity of the people of England. After the death of her uncle, lady Hester formed the project of travelling in the Levant. She first repaired to Malta, and from thence proceeded to Constantinople. Wishing afterwards to make a Pilgrimage to Palestine, she sailed for the holy land, but had the misfortune to be shipwrecked off the Isle of Rhodes. Cast on a barren rock she seemed destined to perish by hunger, but an English ship which appeared on the following day, took her on board, and conveyed her to Syria. There she travelled in all directions, accompanied by Mr. Bruce, who has just been tried for the part he took in the escape of Lavalette. She spent many years wandering among the ruins of Palmyra and Hierapolis, and exploring the valleys of Mount Lebanon. Living for whole months on rice and water, and accustomed to the frugality of Oriental habits from being feeble and debilitated, she became a strong and vigorous Amazon. According to letters which she has addressed to her family in England, she is now at the head of three tribes of Bedouin Arabs who regard her as a being of superior order. She has had several children, whom she was fond of, brought to her from England; and she declares that she will never forsake that land of the sun, to breathe the humid and cloudy atmosphere of Great Britain.

[French paper.]

The Frankfort Journal contains the following relation of a curious stratagem had recourse to to impose on the credulity of the inhabitants of Alsace:—A peasant was going on Easter Sunday to church at Bloxheim. On the way he met a man on horseback, who called to him—"Do you know?" said he, shewing him a piece of gold, "this face?"

“It is the king’s”—“and this?”—“It is the emperor’s?”—“Do you know the emperor?”—“No, I never saw him.”—“Well, then, I am he. All measures are taken that I may soon remount my throne.” So saying he clapped spurs to his horse and disappeared. The peasant came to Bloxheim, told the story in confidence to a few persons, but it spread rapidly, and in two days it was generally reported that Bonaparte was come back again. The Police discovered the source of this news, and caused several persons to be arrested.

The Chancellor of the exchequer brought forward last night the budget of the year. The supplies of the year 1816, amount to 25,140,186L—The ways and means estimated at 27,396,271L—The soap regulations are expected to produce 200,000L; the taxes already laid on butter and cheese, 100,000L. On the first year of the peace, a year always signalized by a heavy loan, he announced that there would be a reduction to the amount of nearly 3,000,000L.

[*London paper*, May 28.]

ROME, May 12.

Our relations with the house of Austria are for some time closely united, which we attribute to the necessity of preserving the Roman shores from the Barbarians. The powers of Italy have concluded with the African pirates treaties more or less humiliating: the court of Rome will withdraw itself from them, it is to be presumed that Austria will no more submit to them, and the English vessels will not be always here to protect our coasts, so that we have great interest in forming close relations with Austria.

We are assured that his holiness, to save the Italian people on the sea-shore will make an appeal to all christian princes; and it is said that several have seriously assented to the necessity of repressing a system of robbery so scandalous.—Some people say, that there is an intention of colonizing Africa, by destroying the Barbary powers, founding a new kingdom in those countries, and acknowledging for king of the new monarchy the prince royal of Etruria, whose knowledge exceeds his years. The crown will be guaranteed to him by the powers of Europe and the grand seignior.

The order of Malta will be re-established in Africa, and form a military order in the new kingdom; it will furnish officers for the army, enjoy its prerogatives as far as they will be compatible with the new order of things; and it will become an integral part of the state. The African ports will be opened to the commerce of the European powers. Commerce and civilization will draw immense advantages from the execution of such a project.

Kites.—It is recommended to ship owners to have at least one kite put on board those bound to foreign ports, &c. as in case of being driven on shores or rocks in the neighborhood during gales, the kites being let off with ropes attached, would carry them on shore, and enable those persons on shore to assist those on the wreck, at a time when the wind and sea might not permit them to leave the land, or obtain ropes from or communication with the wreck any other way.—*Lon. pap.*

Worms.—Five living white worms, from 1 1-4 to 1 1-2 inches in length, and equal to a large crow quill in circumference, have been taken out of an

abcess behind the shoulder of a young man of Kendal; the swelling was opened with a lancet.—The bodies of those worms are divided into 13 sections, and each worm has 6 or 8 feet. The young man never perceived any enlargement of the place, or felt so much pain as to require examination, until within a week of its being opened.—*ib.*

From the Richmond Compiler.

NEW EXPEDITION.

Amidst the rumors of plots, and the political changes which reach us from the old world, it is pleasing to catch the “small, still voice” of science.

The *expedition to Africa* seems to be advancing with a prudence which promises success.

Who has forgotten the enterprize and the fate of Park? Major Peddie is about treading in his steps—his end the same, but the season, and the means, are essentially different. Every thing is shunned, which was supposed to have defeated the expedition of Park.

In 1804 Mungo Park was invited by the secretary of state for the colonial government, to undertake an expedition into the interior of Africa. The great object in view was, to trace the river Niger, whose outlets had never been explored by the Europeans. Many conjectures had been entertained. The opinion of the ancients was, that it had no connection with the ocean, but spread itself into a considerable lake, like the Caspian sea. Major Rennell, the celebrated geographer of the present age, has adopted this opinion. Another supposition was, that it falls into the Nile, constituting the western or White branch of that wonderful river. A third idea was, that it branches itself into a variety of streams, which fall into the Atlantic ocean, at the northern point of the Bay of Guinea. But the most plausible opinion is, that it turns to the south and ultimately terminates in the river Congo, which is described as “one of the most magnificent streams in the world, running with a rapidity of 5 or 6 miles an hour, and a width of nearly an English mile, for many hundred miles above its mouth, and a depth of not less than 50 fathoms.” Mr. Park was most strongly of the latter opinion.

Most unfortunately for Park, his journey to the banks of the Niger was delayed so long that it interfered with the *rainy season*. He left England on the 30th January, 1805, touched at one of the Cape de Verds, in March, to procure the asses requisite for the caravan, and on the 28th March reached Goree. The plan was, to send with him a detachment of troops, to *protect* him from interruption—and some “seamen and carpenters to construct vessels for the navigation of the river.” From the garrison at Goree his troops were to be selected.

On the 26th April he left the Gambia, to cross the country to the Niger—nor did he arrive there before October; an interval fatal to all his prospects—the season of rains and of fever; which carried off his Europeans with a tremendous rapidity. The following extract of a letter to the secretary of state for the colonial department, written from Sansanding, November 17th, 1805, will best paint the situation to which he was reduced:

“Your lordship will recollect, that I always

spoke of the rainy season with horror, as being extremely fatal to Europeans; and our journey from Gambia to the Niger will furnish a melancholy proof of it.

"We had no contest whatever with the natives, nor was any one of us killed by wild animals, or any other accidents; and yet I am sorry to say, that of forty-four Europeans who left the Gambia in perfect health, five only are at present alive, viz. three soldiers, (one deranged in mind) Lieut. Martyn, and myself.

"From this account, I am afraid that your lordship will be apt to consider matters as in a very hopeless state; but I assure you I am far from desponding. With the assistance of one of the soldiers, I have changed a large canoe into a tolerable good schooner, on board of which I this day hoisted the British flag, and shall set sail to the east, with the fixed resolution to discover the termination of the Niger, or perish in the attempt. I have heard nothing that I can depend on respecting the remote course of this mighty stream; but I am more and more inclined to think that it can end nowhere but in the sea."

Gallant spirit! thy situation was hopeless indeed. In a few days thy illustrious career was cut short. On descending the Niger, Park was assassinated near the village of Yaour.

The Edinburgh Review (47th number) details the facts, from which the preceding is compiled; and adds, that "every thing in the narrative bears witness to the fatal effects of the wet season, and equally proves the possibility of leading to the Niger a force apparently inconsiderable, but large enough to prevent insult from small bodies of the natives, and to protect a trading caravan against all ordinary risks"—It also remarks, that if the Congo "be the same river with the Niger, the co-operation of an ascending or descending party would offer great facilities and advantages; while, if it should turn out to be a different stream altogether, the access to the interior would thus be doubled."

SUMMARY—FOREIGN & DOMESTIC.

FOREIGN.

Algiers.—It is reported that Algiers has declared war against England; but why, it is not known—the report, however, is generally credited.—The Princess of Wales, like the wandering Jew, has now taken her departure for Alexandria in Egypt—no doubt, to see the pyramids and mummies of that country. She seems to have a great curiosity, and, like all the English ladies, appears to be very fond of the Turks.

France.—It seems that great preparations are making in the *Champs Elysées* in honour of the Duke and Duchess of Berri, to the latter of whom the city of Lyons will present 24 magnificent silk robes, of their finest manufacture.—It is rumoured that Bonaparte has again reached Paris—not believed.

Spain.—Richard Meade, Esq. of Philadelphia, while acting as vice consul at Cadiz, was seized and cast into a dungeon in the castle of St. Catalina, by the authority of the Spanish government.

DOMESTIC.

Mr. Redheffer has again called for an examination of his perpetual motion; and a respectable committee has been appointed for that purpose, who are shortly to assemble and declare whether it be a self-moving power or not. The United

States schooner *Firebrand* was lately despatched from New-Orleans to demand the release of one Mr. Dupplesses, an American citizen, whom his black majesty, the Emperor of Hayti, had imprisoned. He was released accordingly.—It is said that about five acres of land recently slipped into West Canada creek, from the side of a hill near Herkimer.—The subscriptions to the national bank in this city amount to \$1,293,000.—Mrs. Carson, whose husband was lately murdered by Smith, also her husband, her mother, Mrs. Baker, and two men, once convicts, have been arrested and committed, for a conspiracy against the governor of Pennsylvania.—The candidates in Hanson's district are Maj. Peter, Charles Kilgour, and G. Carroll, for a seat in Congress—it is to be hoped the former will be successful.

Resignations, &c.

The following members have resigned, declined, and died since the last session, viz.

A. C. Hanson, Fed. Md. declined.
Charles Goldsborough, do.
Benjamin Tallmadge, do. Con. do.
Benjamin Hardin, doubtful, Ken. do.
Samuel M'Kee, do. do.
James Clark, Rep. do. resigned.
A. T. Throop, do. New-York, do.
P. B. Porter, do. do. do.
Thos. Golston, do. Virginia, dead.
John M'Lean, Ohio, resigned, appointed Judge.
Thos. Burnside, Penn. do. do.

The following members from New-York have been dropped by their constituents, in consequence of voting for the compensation bill and other causes, to wit: Messrs. Adams, Adgate, Betts, Birdsall, Birdseye, Brooks, Cady, Croner, Gold, Grosvenor, Hammond, Kent, Lovett, Moffett, Savage, Schenck, Ward, Wilkin, and Yates.

Compensation Bill again.

We regret to discover that the Virginia papers are engaged in eulogising Mr. H. St. G. Tucker for voting against this bill, and afterwards refusing to take the extra compensation. We regret it, because the cause of truth requires a full development of the transaction, and it becomes us to give it, that others who acted more boldly and independently in this business, may not become the exclusive victims, while those who played a *double game* are eulogized and retained. We are informed by persons who were present during the debate, that Mr. Tucker advocated the bill when it was first offered, in a speech of considerable length, and voted against every proposition that tended to defeat it; but that as soon as he ascertained the yeas and nays would be taken, he opposed the bill, on the following day, with equal violence. It is true that he refused to take the extra compensation; but he was shrewd enough to have it entered on the treasury books to his credit, which will enable him to draw it if he be not re-elected, and if he be, it can be done, and the transaction never known beyond the walls of the treasury department.

It has been mentioned that a lot of cattle was lately sold in Kentucky, which averaged 77 dollars a head, (payable in *paper fog*) since which a statement has been made, that nineteen head of cattle were lately sold in Montreal for 3,000 dollars, which gave an average of 130 dollars a head, and the purchase money *gold and silver*.